CYNANCHUM AUGUSTIFOLIUM PERSOON INSTEAD OF C. PALUSTRE (ASCLEPIADACEAE.—In my recent paper "Texas Asclepiadaceae other than *Asclepias*" (SIDA 1: 358-367, 1964), the name *Cynanchum palustre* (Pursh) Heller was used for a species found along the coast from Texas to the Carolinas. The binomial is based on *Ceropegia palustris* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 184, 1813 ("1814"), described from "salt marshes . . . Carolina." *Cynanchum angustifolium* Persoon, Syn. Pl. 1: 274, 1805, from "ad littora maris in Carolina," is an older name for the same plant, and the one which should be used. This was pointed out in 1949 by E. D. Merrill and Shiu-Ying Hu in the introductory portion of their paper "Work and publications of Henry Muhlenberg, with special attention to unrecorded or incorrectly recorded binomials" (BARTONIA 25: 1-66; see especially pp. 13-14), but I had failed to note it.—*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

CHROMOSOME NUMBER OF CHELONE GLABRA (SCROPHULARIACEAE).—To my knowledge, this is the first report of a chromosome number in the genus *Chelone*. It establishes the new base number 7 in the tribe Cheloneae of the Scrophulariaceae. Previous base numbers in the tribe have been X=8 in *Penstemon sens. str.* and in *Chionophila*, but apparently X=5 in *Penstemon frutescens* Lamb. (=*Leiostemon* Raf., the only *Penstemon*-like species not on the North American continent) as well as in *Penstemon nemorosus* (Dougl.) Trautv. (=*Nothochelone* A. Gray, long thought to be a connecting link between *Penstemon* and *Chelone*). This latter species has the chromosome number n=15 or 2n=30; that such a number could arise by amphidiploidy between *Chelone* and *Penstemon* has not escaped my attention.

Chromosome counts of *Chelone glabra* L. were made by a new orcein technique (Shoichi Kawano, unpublished) using root-tips. Voucher specimens (2n=28): WISCONSIN: FLORENCE CO.: Seepage Bog, *Thuja* woods at the south end of Pickerell Lake (R17E, T40N, sect. 7), *H. H. Iltis s.n.* (WIS). Popple River, damp open aspen woods (R17E, T39N, sect. 26), *H. H. Iltis s.n.* (WIS).

I wish to thank the Research Committee of the University of Wisconsin for supplying funds from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, and Dr. H. H. Iltis for supplying the living plants.—*Frank S. Crosswhite, Department of Botany, University of Wisconsin, Madison.*